LOYAL OPPOSITION ILLUSTRATED.

Our readers are aware that from time to time we have made citations from the messages of the Governors of the States, as they have successively appeared at this season of the year, on the occasion of the assembling of the State Legislatures, confining ourselves chiefly to selections from such portions of their communications as had relation to "national affairs," and which might therefore be justly held to possess more than a local interest and importance, as reflecting the views of men clothed by their official position with important powers at this epoch in our political history.

In accordance with this habit we to-day make room for the reproduction of so much of the message of Governor PARKER, of New Jersey, (transmitted to the Legislature of that State on the 13th instant,) as treats on these topics. It seems to us that, besides the features common to all official communications of this kind, there are peculiar reasons why the views of Governor Parker at this orisis in our history should be entitled to a respectful hearing and a candid consideration. The State of which he is the honored Executive was the only other's opinions and purposes, we might hope one of the Non-slaveholding States in which the present amiable incumbent of the Presidential chair failed at the last election for President to receive a majority sufficiently large to procure in his favor the suffrage of the entire electoral college of such States. And at all the elections which have been subsequently held in New Jersey, the people of the State have, by majorities not only decided, but unprecedented, declared themselves opposed to those distinctive measures of the Administration which have become points of difference among loyal citizens.

Without finding it necessary for the purposes of this article to raise any question as to the tenability of the different grounds taken on these disputed measures by the professed supporters of the Administration on the one hand and by its avowed opponents on the other, we wish simply to signalize the attitude held by the Governor and people of New Jersey as a striking illustration of the limits within which a "loyal opposition" may be conducted, not only without detriment to the national cause, but really with advantage to the moral force of the paramount issues which, in an nour like this, compose the true tests of "loyalty," as they indicate the true bounds of demarcation between the enemies and the supporters of the Government. If, for instance, in spite of political differences, we find the Governor of New Jersey as prompt as the Governor of Massachusetts in re sponding to all the calls emanating from the present Administration in the emergencies thrust upon it by a gigantic insurrection, we may be sure that there is something in the cause of the Government which lies deeper in the hearts of the people than those questions of administrative policy to which partisans on the one side and on the other are tempted, by their antipathies or their predilections, to ascribe an exaggerated importance. Without drawing any invidious comparisons it is safe to say that the people of New Jersey, notwithstanding the fact that they embrace a less proportion of Government when imperilled by an armed sedition.

New Jersey was the first to place her entire quota of "three months" men in the field, fully armed and equipped, after President Lincoln, on the 15th of April, 1861, had summoned the loyal States to the succor and defence of the Union. The number of regiments which she raised for the three years' service compared well with that of any other State coming in the same category with respect to the proportion of its arms-bearing population. She was the first to procure her full complement of men under the subsequent call for 300,000 additional troops. Of the "nine months' men" she furnished her appropriate contingent, and at the last call of the Government she raised by volunteering more men than were obtained from the whole of New England by the draft. Or, as Gov. Parker modestly states it, there have been credited to the State on her assigned quota "about five thousand men, being nearly two-thirds of the required number; while the draft in other States yielded only about onethird the quota in men and money, calculating three hundred dollars as representing a man."

We need not recall to the recollection of readers that when the late invasion of Pennsylvania by the army of Gen. Lee spread so much consternation throughout that State, the hastily organized levies of New Jersey were the first to reach the scene of threatened attack. The gallantry of her troops on many a stricken field, from the opening battle of Williamsburg on the Virginia Peninsula to the last battles that have been fought in the Southwest, has already received general

We do not recapitulate these facts for the purpose of drawing any deductions from them that can minister to the pride of one State or rouse the legitimate sensibilities of her equally loyal sisters. We use them for a far other and higher purpose. We wish to set in a clear light the essential elements of loyalty, as seen in the faithful performance of constitutional duty under the pressure of considerations springing from respect for the Constitution, and which are obviously not inspired by mere allegiance to party. Far be it from us to say or to insinuate that other Governors of other States have responded to the calls of the Administration in obedience to the impulses of party, but what we mean to say is that he example of a man like Governor Parker, (and we might specify many others,) who, though belonging to the "opposition," has been behind no other in zealous and effective service, is valuable not only for the honor it reflects on him but for the moral force it gives to the national cause, in its simplicity and purity, apart from the transient shibboleths of party. We have never heard from him that any call of the Government dissents as widely from the present policy of the sent desolating and exhausting war will last.

Administration as Gov. Andrew from the policy which preceded it. It may be that Gov. Parker is entirely wrong in his peculiar views, but none can deny that he knows how to conciliate loyalty to his convictions with loyalty to his Government.

There are those who suppose themselves to in crease the strength of the Administration by arraigning and vilifying as "traitors," "sympathizers with rebels," or "men of questionable loyalty" all who do not concur with them in certain views of public policy. We have studiously proposed to ourselves a different rule of duty. We have sought to find points of agreement rather than of dissension among all who honestly desired to labor for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union in its integrity. We have not found in all dissent from particular measures of the Administration the marks of "treason," even when this dissent has been pushed to the verge of faction at one time by the nominal adherents and at another by the nominal opponents of the Administration, though on this score we feel bound to say that the Administration has had more to suffer, if not to fear, from the former than from the latter. If those who loyally support equally with those who loyally oppose the Administration could be brought to do greater justice to each to see our political contests divested of their truculence and ferocity, with an addition made to the moral force and symmetry of our popular institutions. But to this end it is needed, in the words of Bacon, "to have the mind move in Charity, rest in Providence, and turn on the poles of

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE

It is known to our readers that there has been much discussion with regard to the expediency of the restrictions which, under the regulations of t le Secretary of the Treasury, are placed on trade with persons residing in regions lying within districts lately in rebellion, but reclaimed from the control of the insurgent forces by the progress of our arms. We have not found time to examine this subject in all its relations, but suppose that it is mainly in virtue of military considerations that this embargo is instituted and maintained. Trade is interdicted with these quarters lest it may, directly or indirectly, by mistake or by fraud, be made to contribute to the material resources of the enemy. It is obvious, however, that there are other considerations than those of a purely military character which should enter into the elements of the question raised under this head. This will be readily perceived from the following representations made in the "Confederate Congress" by Mr. Clapp, a delegate from the State of Mississippi, in discussion had on the bill of Mr. Foote, of Tennessee, proposing to forbid the circulation of United States Treasury notes within the Confederate States. Referring to the trade surreptitiously carried on by the people of Mississippi with loyal merchants of Memphis, he said :

"In all that section such had been the effect of this money except only when our troops were there to enforce respect to the Confederate laws. Citizens had not only respect to the Confederate laws. Consens has not only refused to sell their cotton for Confederate money, but concealed it, and, when opportunity served, transported it to Memphis and disposed of it for greenbacks. It had been shown that not less than from one thousand to two thousand bales per week had been delivered at Memphis and in return the country was overflowed with triffes creating artificial wants, and producing an utter disregar of the laws and of the interests of the Confederacy. He political supporters of the present Administration than any other loyal State, have been behind no State in the promptness with which they have contributed of their men and means to the defence of the tributed of their men and means to the defence of the laws and of the interests of the Confederacy. He would make this law so as to bring the men who were creating this state of affairs, bringing distress and rule upon the families and homes of our soldiers, to that accountability which they deserve. There was now no law to reach the case, and our courts should at once be furnished with the authority to deal with it."

> Commenting on these representations, a Repub lican contemporary, the Hartford (Conn.) Courant,

"The rebel Government stands in mortal dread of the diffusion of our currency among the people of the South. Memminger's rags have ceased almost entirely to exercise conservative influence upon the fortunes of the Confederacy on account of their acknowledged worthlessness. Every dollar in greenbacks that finds its way across the lines is hoarded like gold. It is a wise maxim in war to do the thing which the enemy most dreads. If the Rich mond Congress legislates to throw obstacles in the way of the introduction of United States money the Federal Co gress should meet such action by counter-legislation Much can be accomplished by removing all restraint from the traffic in cotton. Let planters, without reference to depots in our possession and exchange them for United States money. Every bill so scattered will prove an argu-ment to the holder in favor of the Union. Rebel scrip will continue to sink to lower depths till no same persons will

think of saving it except for lamp lighters.

"If the Davis Government endeavors to destroy the cotton to prevent the trade it will incur the bitter hostility of the planting interest. On the banks of the Mississippi few planters were sufficiently patriotic to commit their crops to the flames to save them from the hands of the by roving bands of guerrillas, much the larger portion wa men at the South are convinced that greenbacks are good and destined to remain good. Having suffered a thousan unaccustomed hardships in consequence of the war, and looking forward to still gloomier times in the future, they will greatly prefer Federal money to the ashes of then produce. Regulations can unquestionably be made which will bring large amounts of cotton to market, and inflict still deeper wounds upon the Confederacy by injuring its

THE BASIS OF THE NATIONAL CAUSE.

We alluded a few days ago to the evidences afforded in favor of the substantial grounds on which the cause of the Government rests in the present struggle, as seen in the fact that that cause equally claims and receives, in its essential features, the support of the Democratic Governor of New Jersey and of the Republican Governor of Massachusetts, while they radically differ as to the expediency and even the constitutionality of some of the measures adopted by the Administration in the conduct of the "war for the Union." And there are candid men in the South who can perceive the necessity laid on the Federal Government and on the Loyal States to resist the destructive principle of secession, which lays its axe at the very root of the tree under whose shadow the whole nation sat in p. ace and safety. To this effect the Hon. Thos. Butler King, of Georgia, in a recent letter, to which we have previously adverted, writes as follows:

"War must end in peace; and sooner or later both par ties must agree to terms upon which they will lay aside their arms. The events of the past two years should be sufficient to convince every reasonable man, both North and South, that it is impossible for the Federal Govern ment to subjugate our people; and statemen of the South cannot fail to perceive that the Federal Government canno abandon the war, except on a rest-ration of the Union, with out danger of the further dismemberment of the nation."

And in view of this attitude, necessarily impressed on the Federal Government not only by considerations of constitutional fidelity, but by the for troops to maintain the honor of the flag and the most primary instincts of self-preservation, he integrity of the country was felt by the people of avows the conclusion that, unless both parties New Jersey to be "a heavy draft on their patriot can be influenced by a spirit of concession and ism." and this, too, while making it plain that he compromise, no man can answer how long the pre-

The Comptroller of the Currency has just issued a pamphlet containing suggestions for the guidance and instruction of the managers of banks established under the National Banking System of Mr. Secretary CHASE. In the course of his suggestions, Mr. McCulloch makes the following allusion to the real financial condition of the country, notwithstanding its seeming prosperity:

" Bear constantly in mind, although the Loyal States ap "Bear constantly in mind, although the Loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the Government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled fierceness and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent value to the construction of implements of warfare; while cities are crowded, and the country is to the same extent depleted, and waste and extravagance prevail as they rever before prevailed in the United States, the nation, whatever may be the external indications, is not prospering. The war in which we are involved is a stern necesis owing mainly to the large expenditures of the Government and the redundant currency which these expenditures seem to render necessary. Keep these facts constantly in mind, and manage the affairs of your respective banks with a perfect consciousness that the apparent prosperity of the country will be proved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help to save the nation from a financial collapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more.

The Comptroller proceeds to advise the mana gers of the new banks to do nothing to encourage speculation, to make discounts on short time, and to secure payment of all loans, even if the money is not wanted. "Distribute your loans rather than concentrate them in a few hands," he says: "large borrowers are apt to control the bank," which is dangerous for all parties. When you doubt the goodness of a note "give the bank the benefit of the doubt;" close the account of any customer whose honesty is doubted; and then, "in business know no man's politics" Pay your officers salaries on which they can live, and dismiss them if they are extravagant and spend more. Collect a good surplus, even if you make small dividends: do not turn aside from legitimate business to 'splendid financiering;" and especially do what you can to expedite the return to specie payments.

"While the exigencies of the nation have required that the issues of the Government should be a legal tender, it must never be forgotten that the business of the country rests upon an unsound basis, or, rather, is without a prope basis as long as the Government and the banks are no ecting their obligations in coin

AWFUL CALAMITY IN CHILI.

Intelligence from South America announces errible calamity at Santiago, the capital of the Republic of Chili, on the 8th ultimo. The Cathe drai caught fire during a great religious ceremonial and from fifteen hundred to two thousand people, mostly women and children, were burnt or smothered to death. The sufferers, in their frantic efforts to escape, closed the doors, and the press against them prevented them from being again opened. The flames spread very rapidly, on account of the Cathedral being ornamented with drapery and other light material. The following extract from a letter, received by a gentleman of Washington, gives some of the heart-rending particulars. It is dated at St Jago on the 16th of December :

"An awful public calamity afflicts at this moment this city and the Republic. The burning of the great church day, 8th instant, has produced and caused the most bitter and profound grief to hundreds of families, deprived as they are, by that horrible catastrophe, of many of their rela ives, daughters, sisters, and mothers, and has spread con afternoon was to take place a solemn celebration of the religious festivity of that day; and when the church was stantly the flames, communicating themselves to the ceiling and all the cornices and draperies, made all the interior of the church a voracious configration. The large assemblage, frightened and in great confusion, could not nanage to get out, and, except the few that escaped, per ished either by asphyxia or were devoured by the flames This passed so rapidly that when the police and some citi zens became aware of the accident and ran to the succon of the efflicted, the frightful catastrophe was at an endwas already consummated. It was only possible to wrest from the flames a few persons nearly dead and expiring The number of victims exceeds fifteen hundred, and smongst them many respectable, distinguished, and be loved of the city as well as to the whole country. The loss suffered is irreparable, and must draw the sympathies of all Christian people."

Since the foregoing matter was prepared for the press we have received the following detailed accounts of the sad catastrophe by a correspondent of the New York Times, who was an eye-witness of its harrowing incidents:

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, DECEMBER 14, 1863. the horrible loss of life in the earthquake at Mendoza, nothing has approached in mournfulness the pectacle presented to-day by the magnificent capital of Chile. By the conflagration of the Jesuit Church on the evening of the 8th instant, more than two thousand victims were suddenly nurried into eternity by the most fearful of all possible deaths, that of fire. It were impossible to exaggerate the horror of the scene-it cannot even be described; and, although an eye-witness of the terrible reality. I feel how utterly impossible it is to convey in language an idea of the heart rending spectacle of

It has been the custom for the past five years to cele the church of the Compania or Jesuit church, situated at the corner of the street of that name and Baudera street, and fronting the plazuels of la Compania. The curals having organized a religious association known as the Daughters of Mary," has held annual services during said month, winding up upon the 8th with a grand illumination of the church, and sermon in the evening, at which all the members were earnestly entreated to be present.

This year, determined to outshine all former exhibitions he made arrangements to adorn the church with garlands of flowers, colossal statues, and with an unprecedented number of lights. He was vainly remonstrated with by the Archbishop and others in authority, who reluctantly gave their consent to the display. The church was filled with the devout all day, and towards nightfall a continuous stream of human beings, almost exclusively women, poured nto the church until every avenue was densely packed, and the steps of the church and far out into the plaza were filled with a bushed and kneeling crowd. The doors were then all closed, save the main entrance, for the double purpose of preventing the confusion occasioned by late comers and of making the voice of the preacher more dis-

tinctly beard.

At a little before seven the assistants began lighting up the church and were just finishing the grand sitar, the r of the building being fully illuminated with thousands of them of parafine oil, when, from a transparent crescent at the foot at the statue of the Virgin, gust forth a jet of fisme. The attendant endeavored burst forth a jet of flame. The attendant endeavored to extinguish it with his poncho, but the inflammable liquid penetrated the fabric and only increased the danger. In a moment the flames darted up the garlands of artificial flowers to the roof, the immense cupola caught fire, and the lamps suspended from the roof by strings dropped and exploded among the densely packed mass of women kneeling beneath. Darting along the wooden ceilings, already heated to the dryness of tinder, the flames ran like hissing serpents the whole length of the church and rolled down is huge billows upon the compact crowd that had instinctively sought the main entrance. had instinctively sought the main eutrance.

During the first few moments of surprise and terro

THE NATIONAL BANKS. .

shricks of sorrow for the destruction of their beloved church resounded through the airles of the building; but, when rushing to the various outlets, all were found closed save one, and that one imparable, loud screams of horror burst from the despairing multitude. For a few moments the heart-piercing cries of perishing women were increasing; they gradually grew (ainter and fainter, and soon an awful silence reigned within that horrible furnace, broken only by the angry roar of the flames, or the crash of falling towers. By the lurid glare within could be seen hundreds of human forms, some with faces elevated in bundreds of human forms, some within could be seen hundreds of human forms, some with faces elevated in prayer to Him before whose throne they were rapidly hastening, others with eyes eagerly strained and hands outstretched towards the outer air, imploring that assistance that it was impossible to give; mothers clasping their little ones close and seeking to shield their darlings from the flames already blustaring that own description. from the flames already blastering their own despairing features; children clinging in the phrenzy of despair to those who would have gladly died for them, but could only

The news spread rapidly through the city, and, in an incredibly short space of time, our Minister, Mr. Nelson, Dr. Silvey, American Consul at Valpo, Henry Meiggs, and his nephew, Henry M. Keith, W. Eaton, George Colton, C. T. Pearce, and a number of other Americans, were upon the spot, hewing down doors and rushing into the flames to drag out the few whose proximity to the doors rendered it possible to reach them. Don Claudio Manterola, Don Custodio Gallo, and D. Antonio Gallo, and a number of Chilcans also aided in the good work, but the majority of the by-standers, paralyzed by the fearful sight, stood aloof, while the foreigners, at the most imminent risk of life, dragged out the living, the maimed, and the dead, until the talting timbers and rain of fire from above extinguished every hope of saving another victim. The most until the talling timbers and rain of fire from above extinguished every hope of saving another victim. The most hairbreadth escapes testified the heroism of these noble spirits, who, unappalled by the fearful scenes within the church, never ceased their exertions until it was but too the propositions by Mr. Wilson, whom he pronounced to be incapable of comprehending either their principles or their spirit. In the opening of his speech, addressing the President of the Senate, he said:

tions against fire, or even slarm, has been fearfully atoned.
Of the three thousand persons within the pile, but five or six hundred escaped, and most of them wounded scorched, and naked. The vast crowd became wedged ogether, and fainting with heat, terror, and pressure, together, and fainting with heat, terror, and pressure, lost the ability to help themselves or second the efforts of those who risked their lives to save them. It was only by almost superhuman effort that some few were dragged from the tightly packed mass of human beings at the tardily opened outlets; and of those few, a great majority only lived a few hours.

The rescuers, approaching too nearly the dense mass of victims, were time and again seized by the outstretched hands of numbers, and only saved by their own desperate

hands of numbers, and only saved by their own desperate struggles, aided by their companions from behind. But who could withstand the imploring gestures of those who upon the very threshold of salvation, saw a fearful and

gonizing death swiftly approaching?
Inside the church, and within a few steps of the main door fronting upon the plaza, was a group of perhaps two hundred, from the white haired and venerable woman to the infant of tender years. On the right hand knelt a beautiful girl of some seventeen years, as yet untouched by the eager flames that poured down from above, and by her side her sister and mother, locked in each other's arms, within the reach of those without, who ever and anon dashwithin the reach of those without, who ever and anon dashed recklessly through the scorching doorway, and ineffectually grasped the clothing or limbs of the nearest. Writhing with terror, the horrible group swayed to and fro, the weaker gradually sinking forward and falling, never to rise again, while the stronger battled with desperate energy to reach the saving hands that struggled as desperately to reach them. But all was in respect to the saving hands that struggled as desperately to reach them. But all was in vain, and in an awfu brief space of time the wall of flame became impassab the entire floor of the church was a sea of fire, fed by the clothing of the victims and intensified by the dropp lamps. The roof fell in; the towers followed; and beifry, with an swiul crash, fell across the doorway, bury-ing the scorched and hissing bodies of those whose suffer-

The scene without the church was heart-rending. The streets were filled with the dead and dying, and hundreds rushed frantically to and fro, calling upon the names of loved ones; s me knelt in the streets to pray, some were carried off by their friends, raving in their grief, while some, distracted at the thought of wife or child periabing, rushed frantically into the church and were seen no more Hundreds were taken to the hospitals and to the neighboring private houses. All the physicians of the city were upon the spot, ministering to the injured. At midnight the flames, spent for want of material to feed upon, had lowered, and by morning had entirely ceased. The spec-tacle, by the glaring light of day, was indescribably horrible

around the several exit doors, the last struggle painfully vis ble in the eager position, the outstretched hands, the staring eye-balls. The upper portions of the bodies were, with few exceptions, disfigured beyond recognition; the lower extremities were scarcely touched by the flames.

The officiating priests, although as heavily incumbered as the women with clothing, succeeded in escaping, without a single exception; and the same paper which published to-day a list of over two thousand victims whose names are known, gives also a list of church ornaments and plate rescued, valued at thousands of dollars. Three rooms in a neighboring palatial mansion are filled with furniture, carpets, curtains, and pictures saved from the vestry, while a few paces beyond were perishing, in frightful torture, hundreds of frail and helpless human beings.

It is announced this afternoon that but seven bedies have been recognised out of more than two thousand vices.

crowded with over two thousand people, nearly all females have been recognised out of more than two thousand vicauthorities-not one soul having returned of either of

Deep and loud is the indignation manifested by the press and the public at the criminal indifference of the priesthood to the safety of their regeongation, and the Govern-ment has been earnestly becought to raze the ruins of the ili-fated "Cempania" to the ground, and to forbid in future the illumination of churches or night services. The priests rebel, and insist upon rebuilding the ill-fated pile, which, upon Tuceday last, was for the third time destroyed by fire. Public indignation is rising, and threats have been publicly made that if the authorities do not demolish the

walls the people will do it for them.

I am conscious how feebly the foregoing details portray
the horrible scene of torture it was my misfortune to witness. No human pen could possibly convey the awful reality—no language could depict the heart-rending nature of the spectacle. Santiago is to day a city of mourning-the entire Republic is a partaker in her grief.

such headway I may mention that Santiago, a city of a hundred thousand inhabitants, possesses but three engines, all out of order and badly managed, fires being extremely

TERRIBLE PLUNGE OF A RAILROAD TRAIN.

From the Ottumica (Ioroa) Courier of 31st ultimo

The long bridge about two miles east of Batavia, on the Burlinton and Muscatine railroad, was set fire to on Tuesday last, and was burning as the evening train came along. There is a sharp bend just beyond the bridge, and the engineer. Mark Stassler, had no notice of the danger until he turned the curve close to the bridge. The brakes were promptly whistled down, but too late. The train, consisting of engine, tender, thirteen cattle cars, mail and passenger car, rushed into the burning structure. Feeling the engine sinking, Mark reversed it, and then suddenly put on a full head of steam, under the effect of which the engine bounded forward so suddenly as to break the connexion with the tender. It then bounded off the track, ran some distance along the side of it, and then back on the track *gain, and finally reached the bank in teen of them, were piled up a perfect heap of matter in that been the custom for the past five years to cele-brate the "mouth of Mary" with great zeal and pomp in the church of the Campañia or Jesuit church, situated at on the east bank—a most miraculous escape, no one being injured. One horse, a passenger in one of the stock cars, was killed. The burning was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the bridge was covered with snow and the weather was damp—raining, in fact. It is hardly supposable that fire could have been communicated from a passing train. Still, we understand the company has no knowledge of any one who could have a motive to commit so fiendish a deed. The bridge is now rebuilt, and trains are again crossing as usual. dent will be guarded against in future.

> THE GOOD QUEEN -Queen Victoria had the children of the workmen on the Osborn estate assembled on Christ-mss, where a Christmas tree, loaded with presents, was arranged. Assisted by members of the royal family, the arranged. Assisted by members of the royal family, the Queen spent the afternoon in distributing the presents to the children, consisting of wearing apparel, books, toys, &c. Afterwards she gave great-coats, blankets, &c. to the laboring men and women. A few days before the Queen dispensed liberally to the blind and paralytic in and around London. The English people are accustomed to the bestowment of charity during the Christmas holydays, and their amiable Queen is giving atrength and beauty to the fashion by her bright arample.

Sears, a merchant in New York, on Monday evening called at the establishment of Dr. Joseph Burnelt, dentist, and requested him to extract two or three decayed teeth, also requesting the dentist to administer to him nitrous oxide gas, better known as "laughing gas." Mr. Sears being to all appearance in perfect health, the operator administered the gas and drew the teeth. The patient seemingly recovered from the effects of the inhalation and went into ness of breath, and sank on a sofa, expiring in a few mo-ments. An investigation by Dr. George B. Bonton re-vealed the fact that the lungs of the decased were very much diseased. Dr. Bouton is of the opinion that the quantity of gas inhaled would have had no injurious effect on a person in ordinary health.

The Richmond Whig estimates that there

CONGRESSIONAL

PROPOSED EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

On Wednesday, the 13th instant-The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered on the 8th instant by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, as follows:

Whereas the Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, a Sen authority who support him in the presecution of the war to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution and the Union, and to take the prosecution of the war into their own hands:

Be it reso.ved, That the said GARRETT DAVIS has, by

Mr WILSON opened the debate in a speech of some length, which was chiefly devoted to reciting, criticising and construing the alleged offensive resolutions of Mr.

Sir, at the threshold, I deny that I made any charge of Sir, at the threshold, I deny that I made any charge or any imputation in those resolutions, or either of them, that the army was subsidized; that the heroes of Gettysburg and the other battle-fields upon which the American arms have been illustrated were maligned by me in the terms or sense that the Secator has imputed to me. What I said was this, and I repeat it: that if the present Executive, and his particular friends and advisers entertain the was this, and I repeat it: that if the present Executive, and his particular friends and advisers, entertain the schemes that I impute to them, as I firmly believe they do, and as I charge in those resolutions, the astural and necessary machinery to which they would resort to offictuate their schemes would be a subsidized army, and, lest they should fail in their calculations of that agency to effectuate their nefarious and treasonable objects, they would throw themselves upon that army of black janizaries which the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General, against the laws of this land, are now mostering into the service of the United States. I do not withdraw that position. I stand up to it and intend to abide by it.

Sir, I ask gentlemen to read this whole series of resolutions. I deny that there is a sentiment or an exhorta-

Sir, I ask gentlemen to read this whole series of reso tions. I deny that there is a sentiment or an exhortalutions. I deny that there is a sent neut or an exhortation in them inviting to insurrection, rebellion, or war, or
military violence. I utterly controvert the position that
there is any insurrection invited or stimulated in these
resolutions, or in any one of the series. The resolutions
institute or attempt to institute a bold and a frank investigation of the principles and measures of this Administration; and I intend to continue that operation until the

boyhood and cherished in my mature manhood its immortal principles of liberty, and to them I will adhere while there is breath in this feeble body; and I will go home, and among my native people, in my own loved Kentucky, I will raise the cry of oppression and tyranny, of usurpation and revolution against the faithless men who have charge of their own Government.

Mr. President, we have fallen on evil times indeed. We not cold have

in wickedness and consequences, if successful, only to that rebellion to which the Senator from Massachusetts ad verted, when Lucifer and his rebel angels were burled rom heaven; but, in addition to that, we have our own Government, the administrators of our Government, who are sworn to support it, sworn to uphold, protect and de-fend the Constitution, not only to uphold the power with which the Constitution clothes them, but also the liberties which it guaranties and secures to the citizen, and without which the Government would never have been formthe grossest perversion of power, by its glaring abuse and u-urpation, both civil and military, trying to subvert that Constitution and the popular liberties which it secures. And if any man has the audacity to question their measures, their justice, their wisdom, their constitutionality, their compatibility with the continuance of popular liberty to the man who described to the continuance of popular liberty. ty, the man who dares to attempt to perform that task is branded and denounced by them as disloyal, as a traitor. Sir, a grosser perversion of language, a bolder slander than what has been uttered by the Senator from Massachusetts

founders of our Government were great men; wise, good, think the more important point embraced in the resolution great patriots. When I desire to learn the principles of I have offered, is, why parties charged with frauds again our Government and of our Constitution, I go to that noble fountain of political truth, their illustrations of it.

Such men as the Senator from Massachusetts only perform

The gentleman from Iowa calls for special cases where the ignoble and base office of attempting to muddle that fountain. He is not competent to any other work. Sir, I will read from what Mr. Webster said upon this subject of investigating the measures of Government and its offinessignating the measures of Government and its offinessignation. The gentleman from lows calls for special cases where no constitutions brought against parties for frauds against the Government have been delayed in being brought to trial. I will call the attention of my friend to the case of an assistant quartermaster at Cincinnati, Captain F. W.

In that sentiment I am but the humble follower of the

Mr. Davis proceeded at length to arraign the public conduct of the Senator from Massachusetts, in the course of which he reminded the Senate that, three years ago and untried. when he (Mr. D) was not a member of the Senate or of Congress, that the Senator from Massachusetts had heard statements, but on other sources of information, that the Mr. Toombs address the President of the Senate and boldly Mr. Toombs address the President of the Senate and boldly announced to him and all others then present "I am a rebel, and you never looked upon a better rebel." He had also heard Mr. Mason, of Virginia, stand in the same presence and declare, "I owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States." And Messra. Wigfall, Davis, and other leaders in this great rebellion had, day in and day out, and nearly every hour of the day that the Senate was in session, flouted their treasonable asseverations, the r denunciations of the Government and of its power, in the presence of the pure, and angust, and courageous, and patriotic Senator from Massachusetts, and he was dumb as a fish. Was there ever such a grand theatre for the display of his moral and physics'l courage, and the highest order of patriotism if he had had it?

I did not read in my distant home (said Mr. Davis) the

declarations of those audacious traitors without feeling charges of emberz'ement, peculations, and fraud on the my blood boil within my veins. Had I been present and a part of public officers have been made over and over again in the public prints, and where extraordinary and unacmember of the Senate, and had heard their utterances of bold trasson, and witnessed the insulting manner in which they assailed their own Government and country, I believe I would have been a little more demonstrative than the mute Senator from Ma sachusetts was. But the Senator was then in a minority. He was in the presence of avowed traitors; he had no army to back him in any line of conduct he chose te adopt. Now the state of things is altered. I am here in the minority; the Senator from Massachusetts is in a triumphal and overwhelming majority in this body; and in addition to that, he is supported by hundreds of thousands of soldiers, whose officers have been made over and over again in the public prints, and where extraordinary and unactive countable delays have occurred in bringing the parties to trial and merited punishment. To ascertain the cause of pel them, or any of them? I think not. Men are very brave and very valorous when the danger has passed away; but when his party command the situation, and have Congressional majorities, and armies numbered by hundreds of thousands to do their bidding, ob, how won-

to stop. Well, sir, I do not desire it, and as far as my vote goes it shall not stop until the rebels have submitted by the Constitution and laws and authority of the United States. That is my position and the position of my State. I intend to hold it forever; but I intend to held it upon that supplies were furnished without advertising for pro-States. That is my position and the position of my State. I intend to hold it forever; but I intend to hold it upon the Constitution according to my understanding, upon its restrictions and limitations of power, upon its distribution among the various departments—the legislative to one, the executive to another without a particle of legislative, and the judicial power to a third. Because men violate these principles and these fundamental divisions of the great powers of the Government I am not going to be recreant to the Government I am not going to be recreant to the Government and the country. I will sustain those who are entrusted to administer it, however incompetent and unworthy they may be. Although I believe, I religiously believe, and would go to the stake today in proof, that they are flagrantly and wickedly violating the Constitution, yet that would not induce me to pause one moment in voting them proper supplies and means to carry on the war to a successful issue; far from it.

But here is where there had been a specific charge of the House never will object that supplies were furnished without advertising for that supplies were furnished without advertising for that supplies were furnished without advertising for the House never will object that supplies were furnished without advertising for the House never will object that supplies were furnished without advertising for that supplies were furnished. And this side of the House never will object that supplies were furnished without advertising for that supplies were furnished. The floure for my such investigation in the future.

The gentleman now speaks of supplies being furnished this resolution and the furnished this resolution and the furnished the floure for my such investigation in the future.

The gentleman now speaks of supplies being furnished the furnished the furnished this resolution and nothing about that supplies and the supplies were furnished. Let him present in his resolution at tental matter of greatenes of grevance, and I am oppose

great and paramount purpose is to carry on this war to he final destruction of slavery; to use all the war powers and all the other powers that the executive department can usurp, or induce the people to acquiesce in their ex-ercising, to the annihilation of slavery, per fas aut nefas

I propound to the Senator from Massachuset's this question: If the rebels in the Southern States were to offer to come back to morrow, upon condition that they should have all their rights under the Constitution except so far as those rights have been fortested by their conduct and crimes under that instrument, and as that torfeiture might be adjudged by the appropriate tribunals, would you agree, sir, that they should e-me back and hold slavery in thore States as heretofore? The Senator is silent His heart answers that question. There is no man in the Senate who has observed his course but what knows that he is more devoted to the abolition of savery every where and authority of the United States; and I vanture now the proposition that if the choice was offered him to-day, or to-night upon his pillow, which will you take, sir, the separation of the Southern States or the restoration of all the States upon the basis to which I have just adverted, he would not hesitate one instant of time in taking separation of the Southern States.

Mr. Dayles's antise search and situations would assure the second situation of the southern States.

ration of the Southern States.

Mr. DAVIS's entire speech and citations would occupy nine or ten columns. When he concluded—

Mr. WILSON made a brief rejoinder, denying several of the imputations made upon him by Mr. D. (but which are not mentioned in the foregoing report,) and then, without disposing of the subject, the Senate a journed.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTIONS.

In the House of Representatives, on the 13th

Mr. HOLMAN asked unanimous consent to offer the

Whereas it has been publicly charged that frauds materially aff cting the interests of the Government have been recently committed by persons and officers connected with furnishing supplies for the army, and that persons charged with such frauds and with the embezzlement of the public money and the appropriation to their own use of public property under their fficial control have not been brought to a speedy trial for the offences charges uninvestigated is calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the integrity of their Government: Therefore,

miscondect prejudicial to the interests of the Governm and if such has been the case the reasons for such delay; said committee may send for percons and papers; may ex-ine witnesses under oath, and report at any time.

Mr. GRINNELL. I desire to ask the gentleman fro Senate expels me from it as one of its members.

But, sir, if such shall be the judgment of the Senate, I have a higher mission than that of enacting Senator of the United States. I have the mission of an American freeman born under the Constitution, having imbued in my the subject of an investigation.

he subject of an investigation.

Mr. GRINNEEL. I would be glad if the gentler

Mr. HOLMAN. If the House thinks proper to hear me, I will be glad to name several instance

I will raise the cry of oppression and tyrainly, or usurpa-tion and revolution against the faithless men who have charge of their own Government.

Mr. President, we have fallen on evil times indeed. We not only have a great war, a great insurrection, a great rebellion, which I have always said I believed to be second in wickedness and consequences, if successful, only to that rebellion to which the Senator from Massachusetts ad revail, I think that we might spend the whole sion in submitting resolutions, appointing committees, and carrying on fruitless investigations. I do not want to stay the whole year here for any such purpose. I am opposed, therefore, to the passage of this resolution unless the gentleman from Indiana will bring forward specifications, name persons and particular matters, so that we may have expectly what we are desired.

know exactly what we are doing.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution conten plates an inquiry into two classes of cases, or specifies two subjects of examination. The gentleman from Iowa requires specific instances of fiaud. I cannot refer to them all; this would be impossible. I must state a few would have patience to listen at this late hour I might feel disposed to go into the subject more fully.

What does the resolution propose? It first directs an inquiry as to what contracts have been made without advertising for proposal: as is required by law; where such contracts have been made, the reason why the law was not complied with, and also in such cases the reasonable ness of the contracts themselves. And, secondly, and I

"It is the ancient and indubitable prerogative of the people to canvass public measures and the merita of public men. It is not to be drawn into controversy. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air or walking upon the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public I fe as a duty, and it is the last duty that I shall abandon. This of General Burnside, examined into the facts and reported on them, fully sustaining the charges. A court marked was as far back as August of last year. After many In that sentiment I am but the numble follower of the immortal expounder of the Constitution. At a far off and humble distance I intend to follow his lead, his enunciation of that great sentiment, and though I may not be as much in advance and efficiency as others in upholding it, I will be found as steady and true to its support as any one.

I did not read in my diatant home (said Mr. Davis) the occupy the time of the House, many instances who assed investigation. The people whose rights are involved us, and justly demand this. If the gentleman from Iowa object to the resolution it may be weeks or even months, un the rules of the House, before it can be brought up a tion again The responsibility is with him.

Mr. GRINNELL The gentleman from Indiana has

The gentleman now speaks of supplies being furnished without advertisement for proposals. I think his resolution said nothing about that matter. He talks about a gentleman from Indiana having suffered from the acts of Gen. Burnside. Let him present in his resolution a par-ticular instance of grievance, and I am one who will vote with any side of the House for an investigation. But here he makes wtolesale chargas, unsubstantiated and without apecifications, and I am opposed to bringing forty different things—if I may use that latitude of expression—into one resolution. I will unite with the gentleman in investigation.

ing any particular case, and —
Mr. HOLMAN. I have limited this resolution to a par ticular matter of inquiry—to contracts entered into in connexion with the War Department alone. The SPEAKER The Chair does not understand that

unanimous consent is given to the introduction of the Mr. GRINNELL. I object to it.